SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1894.

Subscription by Matt Post-Patel, DAILY, For Heath SUNDAY, Per Vear DAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Year Postage to Foreign Countries added THE SUN, New York city.

If our friends scho favor us with manuscripts for emblication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpos.

The Socialist Blow at Business

After twenty-five years of such prospericy as never was known in the history of any other nation, it is proposed without notice to inflict upon us a humiliation which it is the prerogative of monarche to put upon their subjects—an income tax, the most odious of all imposts, the most tyrannical and oppressive in its operation, and the most foreign and opposed to the whole idea and principle of this Government.

For twenty-five years the growth of every material industry in the United States has expanded beyond all precedent in history. The diffusion of wealth, the distribution and cultivation of the land, the colossal growth of all industries, have been the marvel of the civilized world. We have had our financial disturbances and panies and the various ills that money is heir to; but nothing has retarded the increase in the number of new farms, or in the number of virgin acres brought under tillage, or of new mines made to yield their contribution to the general welfare. Two thousand mil-Hons of money stand in the savings banks of the United States to the credit of toll and thrift. As much more perhaps is stored away beyond the statistician's ken. Free nesteads without number attest the ease with which prosperity has been shared, and every centre of established industry bears witness to the diffusion of the rewards of toil.

In these circumstances it is proposed to sensil the institution of business through the machinery of the national Government. Nature, Congress, and the processes of time have been dealing with the tariff project in their own way, but with the become tax it is different. That tax is a definite, vicious, and malignant assault upon all the commercial interests of the whole country. It revolts every thoughtful mind. When it was called for in a great national emergency, when it was wanted to repair the frightful damages of a civil war. It was almost self-imposed in the temper with which it was received. When it is revived in the conditions that now prevail in our country, it is treason to the whole people. It is a national abasement and disgrace. It impugns our credit with the whole world. We are made to utter an incriminating falsehood, forced to declare to mankind that we cannot in the natural thannels of our boasted growth and marrelious prosperity support a simple government of the people by the people, but that we must resort to the most despised and despicable expedients of those forms of government above which we have for ver a hundred years held our heads high.

What have we done that we should be thus visited, our whole commercial system convulsed, and this crowning outrage and humiliation put upon us? For the first time with us an attack is made, in the name of a national party, against commerce, against the spirit of industry and thrift. Heretofore it has always been the boast of every political party contending for favor that all business interests would be safe in their hands. Is the Democracy to break that rule?

German Cities Growing Faster Than Our Own.

An unexpected and interesting result of the study of comparative statistics is set forth by Mr. ALBERT SHAW in the current number of the Century Magazine. It ap peers that, far from the growth of cities in the United States during the last ten or twenty years being unparalleled, it has been surpassed in the principal German centres of urban population.

It is, of course, well known that the remarkable expansion of our cities has been due, not merely to the excess of births over deaths and to the inflow of embrants from foreign countries, but also to the tendency extreed by our native population throughout the last quarter of a century to migrate from the agricultural districts to the sents of industry and trade. Nor can it have escaped the most cursory observer that this tendency has shown itself with more or less distinctness all over central and western Europe, Conspicuous proofs of it are furpished in the growth of London and Glasgow, of Florence and Rome, and even of the large French cities. But the most striking evidence of the disposition to leave rural for urban surroundings is brought out by Mr. Shaw's comparison of the progress of American and German cities perceiling to the last two or three official censuses. It must be remembered that in the period under review Germany, considered as a whole, bus been suffering continual losses through endgration, and has had no counterbalancing gains on her eastern frontier, the authorities having made perslatent and vigorous offorts to stop the influx of Jewish emigrants from Russia.

Beginning with the capital of the German empire, Mr. SHAW points out that in 1860 it was smaller than Philadelphia; since then it has added a million to its population. white Philadelphia has added but half a million. In 1870 Bertin had considerably fewer inhabitants than New York, the figures being 800,000 against 950,000. In 1800, cording to the official enumerators, Berlin had 1,378,794 inhabitunts, against 1,515,-301 in New York. Passing to the German city next in size, we find that in 1875 Hamburg had only 263,540 people, whereas Boston had \$42,000. In 1890 Hamburg had 569.360, while Boston had but 448,000. Again, in the early seventies Hamburg and Battimore were of equal size; in 1890 the German city had beaten its American rival by more than 134,000. The third German city in respect of population is Leipsic, which has grown from 127,000 in 1875 to 855,000 in 1800. having considerably distanced San Franclaco, which was the larger in the year first named. In the same period Munich and Breslau have both beaten Cincinnati. oug the gains which we are went to think remarkable during the decade from 1880 to 1890 may be mentioned that of Cleve land, from 160,000 to 261,000; that of Buffalo, from 155,000 to 255,600, and that of Pittaburgh, from 156,000 to 288,600. All of these were surpassed by Cologne, which in the same time increased from 144,800 to 281,800.

The comparison is carried out by Mr. SHAW in great detail, and might have been pushed even further with substantially quivalent results. We cite a few more potable emmples of progress on the part of formals cities. In 1880 Dresden had

220,000 inhabitants and New Orleans 216,-000; ten years later the former had grown to 278,000, while the latter could show but 942,000. Between 1880 and 1890 Louisville advanced from 128,758 to 161,123; In the same decade Hanover had risen from 122,-800 to 183,600, and Königsterg from 122,600 to 161,500. It is fair to say that meanwhile Jersey City had slightly outstripped the two German towns, having increased from 120,722 to 163,003. In the decade mentioned Frankforton-the-Main and Newark were almost neck and neck, having started with 136,800 and 136,500 respectively, and having finlahed with 180,000 and 181,800. We are accustomed to regard Minneapolis and St. Paul as astonishing instances of growth, yet between 1985 and 1890 both were outdone by Magdeburg. Even Chemnitz beat St. Paul, having had 110,800 against 111,000 in 1885, and having attained in 1890 to 138,955 to St. Paul's 133,156. In like manner, Altona, which in 1880 was less than 2,000 ahead of Rochester, was ten years later more than 9,000 ahead. Mr. SHAW reminds us that Rhode Islanders are taught to look upon Nuremberg as the type of a quaint and stationary town. As a matter of fact, it is growing faster than Providence, being 5,000 behind in 1880, while in 1890 it was more

than 10,000 in advance. No doubt the growth of some German cities, like that of their American rivals, has been in some degree ostensible rather than real, being to a certain extent explained by the annexation of suburbs. From this point of view Cologre and Magdeburg may be compared with Chleago The area, however, of many German cities would be considered small according to the present American standard. Thus Berlin, Hamburg, Leipsic, and Munico, the four largest cities of Germany, cover each a superficies of only about 15,000 acres. Viewed as a whole, the comparative statistics of the two countries sustain Mr. Shaw's conclusion that, since the war of 1870, the urban centres of Germany have been gaining popslation even more rapidly than those of the United States.

The Mugwump-The Democrat.

All who were interested in the income tax meeting of Friday night, and all who were present, not only to hear but to speak, will approve the payment of a special complinent to a particular speaker, Mr. Louis WINDMULLER, a gentleman who has for the past eight years pursued the cause of tariff reform with a conviction, persistency, and ardor second to no single colleague. Mr. WINDMULLER's manly and patriotic attitude would not be placed in a light of due strength unless first contrasted with the conduct of a noted fellow tariff reformer, Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, under conditions substantially his own. Mr. COUDERT spoke thus before the Mugwump Tariff meeting on May 3 in this city:

"Even Mr. Carren's argument will not persuade me that the income tax, singling out a body of our people to pay the expenses of the Government, is anything but bad, dishonest, and nn-Democratic. You cannot make Democracy by being un Democratic. The fucome tax is a carcass out of which the festering fles of lies and perjury constantly rise, and the result has been and the result shall be a preming upon perjury and a penalty for nonesty and truth, and yet such is the importance of passing a tarm bill that I eallow it, income for and all."

No dog ever returned to his vomit with readier lips.

When Mr. WINDMULLER spoke in Carsegie Hall on Friday night, the first paragraph of his speech revealed how utterly trivial was the hesitating manner, the foreign accent, the lack of oratorical grace, or of rhetorical elaboration to the orator who spoke like a true man and patriot. He said: "Among the numerous friends I see bern to-night there are many who have worked with me to secure re-form of our tariff legislation. We have any only been waiting for it for years; we attribute the stagnatio; of usiness by which we ander to its delay; but we would

tion than I could say if I were to speak all night." There is no better Americae, no more patriotic citizen, and no sounder Democrat o-day than Louis WINDMULLER. In that first paragraph of his appeal against the income tax is the bottom plank of the Democratic party.

The Nominal and the Real Judalsm. A remarkably philosophic and strikingly suggestive contribution to the discussion of the Semitic question is made by Miss Jose PHINE LAZARUS in the Jewish Messenger of last week. She is one of the most cultivated of the women of the Hebrew community in New York, and her manner of treating the subject of this paper bear; witness to both her unusual intellectual ability and her high meral elevation. Miss Lazanus is a Jewess, too proud of her

ancient and illustrious race to endure with. out protest the stubborn obstacles to the fulfilment of "the Jewish files," which, to her thinking, are now imposed by mere "dend forms and effete rites." That idea. she says, is that "Judaism, in its ultimate destiny in its essence and its spirit, is a universal religion, the religion of humanity when humanity shall have grown to its full stature, the rollgion of the world when the world shall be capable of grasping and conlixing its lofty ideals." Those ideals, as she describes them, are instrinsically the same as the Christian. She even borrows those eloquent words of ST. PAUL to express her meaning: "For there is no difference between the Jow and the Greek; for the same Loan over all is rich unto those who call upon Him." The distinction so frequently made, that Judaism demands that the "law be fulfilled as law," and that Christianity teaches that "the law be fulfilled as love. she brushes aside as having no real exist-"Only through love is the true ence. moral life attained." she explains, "the moral law fulfilled, explained and justified, touched and quickened into a passionate holiness." Otherwise it is "a soulless code of external obligation and conformity. How can "the one exclude the other," she asks, unless we deny that "the greater includes the less, the whole includes the part, reconciles and completes it?" "Love," as Miss LAZARUS says, "in religion." Love to Gon, and, consequently, love to man, is the essence of both Christianity and Judaism.

Miss LAZABUS is in harmony with Christian sentiment also when she says: "Wo must be born again, not of the flesh, but of the spirit." though she makes the Messianic conception only typical of that necessary spiritual regeneration. "This," she continues, "Is the Messiah, the Counsellor and inward messenger that brings peace to the soul, but a man, a god, but the spirit that abides with all men and makes Gop manifest according to our capacity to re-ceive and apprehend Him." "The Messianic idea," as thus interpreted by her, "is no less essential to Judaiam than to Christianity." Once having conceived this ultimate redemption, she proceeds with eloquent words: "Nothing short of a divinely perfeeted humsuity can content us; man rising to GoD, GoD stooping to man, the hu-man and divinoso merged that each is rec-

Only when the Jews make this love "an

actuality as well as an ideal," will they obey

the law in truth and in holiness.

ognized in and of the other, a spiritual

This is only a single point among many made in the long and able paper of Miss LAZABUS. In it she presents a general and a poetle view of the subject, to which we confine ourselves now, leaving the rest for future consideration. It is an attempt to show that Judaiam and Christianity are essen tially the same, and that the opposition which sets up barriers of prejudice between them is due only to inability to rise to the conception of their inherent unity. The argument of Jews that because they " are born into a race and a religion" they must preserve the distinguishing carmarks of through all time, she answers by saying: "Yes, but we must be born again into larger and higher conditions than this race and this religion permit, into more spiritual relations, not only with our fellow beings, but with Gop, into a more vitalized and liberating faith." Of course Judaism, as it thus appears to the poetic mind of Miss Lazanus, is stunted and choked by the merely traditional, superstitious, and conventional Judaism, which insists that "it shall remain fixed and stationary, prolonging its existence by artificial and external means, rather than by process of inner and organic

What else can be her meaning, then, than that the nominal Judalsm should and must pass away, as belonging to a merely rudimentary stage of intellectual and spiritual development?

Tom Reed's Talk About Silver.

The Hon. THOMAS B. REED of Maine, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives and a prominent leader of the Republican party, has recently expounded his views of the silver question to a correspondent of the London Fortnightly Review, and the American press has been favored by cable with a summary of them.

Whether Mr. REED had just been dining with some hospitable bimetallist Briton, or whether he has been attacked with incipient insanity, the cable does not inform us, but it makes him talk the most surprising rubbish. The burden of the remarks attributed to him is contained in the following paragraph:

"If the Indian crisis dres not force England quickly into a larger monetary union with silver-using nations. which union we will gladly join, then there may come a time for the nations friendly to bimetallism to unite, not in a monetary union, but in a tariff union-reci-pricity being the reward of free coinage of silver, This should be our policy. We recognize the great in-crease in the burden of our gold obligations payable abroad, because of the vast subsidence of prices; we recegnize that falling sliver by lowering the Kasters exchanges favors our competitors in Asia who sell similar produce, wheat and cotton in the markets of Rurope. It is, therefore, evidently important for debtor nations, on which list we stand first, to raise the price of allver, and thereby reduce that bounty on exports which Asia new enjoys. This can be done best by agreement with other nations favorable to sliver, and by such a scalo of high tariffs against those nations which reject monetary agreement as will insure us a favorable balance of the trade. In short, a higher price for silver by reducing Asiatty experts to Europe will increase ours, add to this a high tariff and we can keep our gold at home, or, at least, if sold, it will quickly

The exports of this country to Great Britain for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted in value to \$414,000,000, nearly the whole of which was cotton, wheat, and other agricultural and food products. In return, we took from Great Britain manufactured goods to the value of \$183,-000,000, the difference of \$231,000,000 representing, partly, commodities purchased by us from Brazii, Argentina, and other countries which buy from Great Britain, and partly the amount of interest and dividends on British capital invested in this country. The utmost that any league with silverusing countries could do for us would be to compel us to pay to Great Britain in gold the \$231,000,000 a year we now pay her in agricultural products, and to restrict to that extent the foreign market of our farmers. graziers, and cotton planters.

As for it being important for debtor namust pay in gold our debts to foreign ers, and if we sell our exports for silver we must also buy our imports with silver. How it would benefit us to keep our accounts in one kind of money rather than in another, he evidently has not considered.

Mr. REED evidently is under the impression that Asiatic competition alone has reduced the price of our cotton, wheat, and other produce in the European markets. He apparently does not know how little this competition amount: to, and how insignifi-cant is its effect. Sesides, no change in the monetary standard would stop the growing of wheat and of cotton in Asia. They would still be raised and they would still be exported to Europe, and they would

still do what they could to depress prices. It has been thought by some people that Mr. Reyn's utterances on this subject foreshadow the future policy of the Republican party. We sincerely wish that they did. Such a policy would save the Democrats from the ruin they are bringing on themselves by their silly treatment of the tariff question, and by their submission to the Populist craze for a tax on incomes. But no such good luck is in store for them.

Sunday White Ties Among the Wolver-

A question of morals, of the higher mathetics and ecclesiastical high art, is propounded, with some pertinent suggestions as to the solution by an esteemed and intelligent Wolveriue.

To rue Korron or Tun Sex-Ser. Would Tun Sun land its valuable support to a prospective "Society for the happression of the White (evening dress) Tie on Young Men at Church Service ! The need of such an organ: sation to very apparent. The sight of a young man so adurned has a very disturbing effect on many of the congregation. It makes them envious, and envy to sinful. They envy that bland, complacent smile, beaming down from some conspicuous position, that air of superior piety and youthful, self-recognized saintinferiority thus thrust by such young men on their less fortunate brothers makes the latter and as well as envious. It is certainly ergel. Ferhaps these young men themselves ought to be suppressed. Oh, for a secand Asz Staresy to lead such a movement!

THAVEBUR CITY, Mich., May 21. We must first rebuke our correspondent for speaking, with however much of desiderative compliment, of a second Col. ABE SLUPSKY. That unique and unrivalled reformer can have no successor, as he has had no predecessor. Cut nikil riget simile aut secundum:

"The first, the last, the only one,

And never another shall grab his bun" Moreover, it is to educational, and sole ly to school reform, that the most eminent citizen of St. Louis has devoted, not to say consecrated, himself. Traverse City. however, cannot do better than to approach so momentous a subject as the moral and social effect of white ties in church in the spirit with which the great SLUPSKY would approach it if severer problems did not engross his intellect. Indeed, the young men of Traverse City have only to ask themselves Would SLUPERY do this?" or "Would SLUPSKY wear this?" to determine the propriety or impropriety of a piece of conduct or wearing apparel. Col. ANN SECTION. we need hardly say, would not be guilty of the shocking incongruity of wearing

the white tie of evening in the daytime or in the night time in conjunction with daylight clothes. At morning or afternoon service, therefore, the Traverse City youths are transgressing a canon of good taste and SLUPSEY. Nor would be wear one at evening service, for he would not intrude his secular splendor upon the ceremonles of worship and plety. Besides, he would remember that although a white tie doesn't make evening dress, the white tie regarded as disassociated with the time of

day is properly and peculiarly ecclesiastieal. It is worn, indeed, by some politicians of primitive or eccentric habits, but by statesmen and reformers it is shunned. In churgh, especially, Col. SEUPSEY would be decorously lay in habit, and would avoid as an affectation and false pretence any simulation of clerical garb. Once in the church he would try to fix his mind upon serious thoughts, and he would remember that he was there for worship, not for effects in haberdashery.

If he discovered, in spite of his inward concentration, that his attention strayed involuntarily to the white ties of certain persons in the congregation less versed than himself in the niceties of raiment, he would repress any appearance of amusement and try to repress any feeling of seif-elation. He would say to himself, "Perhaps I didn't know any better than these younkers when I was of their age. I must not pride myself on being more experienced or more fittingly dressed than they. I must suppress my strong inclination to laugh at their ridiculous airs. I must find in the color of their ties an emblem and a stimulus of moral purity. I must remember that even if I haven't got myself up like a blooming guy, I am still a miserable sinner and not entitled to exult over my neighbors, however yeary and Chicagoese their notions of Sunday clothes may be."

Such, perhaps, would be the reflections of Col. ABE SLUPSKY in the situation that our correspondent describes. Col. ABE SLUPSKY would make of those white ties not ropes for envious and uncharitable thoughts to hang to in agony, but silken indders of edification. At the same time he would not forget, the acute old diplomatist, to inform the young ladies of the congregation the next day that it is not the custom in St. Louis for secular men to wear white ties to church. And Sunday white ties would straightway disappear from Traverse City.

The Case of the Colt and the Yew Tree.

In the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice in England, a very interesting appeal has just been decided relating to the rights of adjoining landowners in respect to the presence of poisonous trees near their division fences. The appellate functions of the Queen's Bench division correspond very closely to those of the General Term of the Supreme Court in this State. Two Judges sit together to hear appeals from the decisions of individual Judges of the same tribunal and from the decisions of County Court Judges. The case to which we refer came up from

the County Court, held at Andover, in the county of Hampshire, where the plaintiff had recovered \$100 damages for the death of his colt, which was killed by eating the leaves of a yew tree, standing upon the defendant's land. The yew tree was wholly upon the property of the defendant, but so near the fence that the plaintiff's colt could easily put his head over and reach the branches. The condition of the foliage showed that some of the leaves had been recently eaten off, and the animal was found dead within five yards from the tree.

The principal botanical authorities indicate that the leaves of the English yew are poisonous to man and animals, but do not state that they are so speedily fatal as would appear from the proof upon this trial. Thus in the well-known Treasury of Betany, edited by LINDLEY, it is said: "The leaves are poisonous, though to what extent is a disputed question; but of this tions to "raise the price of silver," that is I there can be no doubt, that their effects on another delusion. Mr. REED admits that | the human frame are deadly, and that to give them to cattle is a perllous experiment It appears from all accounts that the polson is more virulent in the young shoots than In any other part of the tree, but that it exists in a greater or less quantity, both in the leaves and in the green bark. The leaves are more dangerous in a half-dry state than when fresh."

The testimony in the Andover County Court, however, showed that it would be something more than a perilous experiment to give the leaves of the yew to horses. A veterinary surgeon testified that a horse which had eaten of the poisonous foliage would drop down dead "directly after the eating or within a short distance." He had known a horse to walk a mile after eating yew-tree leaves and then drop down dead, but speedy death was the rule; and so clearly was this established that the jury found that the plaintiff's colt must have been killed by browsing on the defendant's yew. pear which he was found dead, rather than by browsing on other yew trees to which also he had access, which bore evidences of having been eaten from, but were respec-

tively 50 yards and 120 yards distant. The principal point upon which the defendant relied in support of his appeal was the fact that the death-dealing yew tree was wholly upon his own land, trunk, branches, and foliage. As Mr. Justice Cot-LINS observed, yew trees, though dangerous, were lawful and usual things to grow in England. There was a time when the yew was dangerous, in another sense, when it was shaped into bows in the hands of English archers, as recalled in the verses of Mr. CONAN DOYLE:

" What of the bow ! The bew was made in England, Of true wood, of yew wood, The wood of English bows ---So men who are free Love the old yew tree, And the land where the yew tree grows."

If the defendant's yew had projected over the fence so as to overhang the land of the plaintiff, the liability of the defendant would have been clear under the authority of decided cases; but the question was whether the law imposed any duty on a man either not to grow a poisonous tree so near the boundary of his land as to be accessible to his neighbor's stock, or if he did grow a poisonous tree in such a situation, to take precautions to prevent that

neighbor's stock from being injured thereby. It did not appear that the defendant had neglected any obligation in respect to the maintenance of his fences. If the defendant had been bound to keep up the fence and had failed to do so, and the plaintiff's colt had consequently come upon the land and eaten of the yew tree, the death of the animal might have been deemed a natural consequence of the defendant's negligence in respect to the fencing. But such was not the case. The coit was trespassing upon the land of the defendant at the time of eating the poisonous foliage, without any fault on the defendant's part, unless he was in fault for maintaining the yew tree where it was, wholly upon his own property. The appellate court held that he was not a wrongdoor in this respect. There were cases in which a man had been held liable for tempting animals on to his land, there

to be caught by traps, but a yew tree could not be regarded as in any true sense a trap for the horses of a neighboring proprietor.

So the judgment of the lower court was reversed and the owner of the yew tree was relieved of the verdict against him. The yew is not hardy in the northern United States, and no case exactly like this will be ant to arise here, but controversies may well occur calling for the application of the same rules of law.

Four Millions.

There were 4,237,622 savings bank depositors in the Eastern and Middle States in 1893. The average deposit in the New England States was \$359.48; in the Middle States, \$362.21. The great majority of these depositors are poor or of very moderate means. Their passbooks will show many small autries, the result of long self-denial To bundreds of thousands of families in hese States the little cum in the savings banks is the main dependence in case of sickness or any unforeseen pecuniary stress. It pulls them through hard times It helps at the last to pay the undertaker. The Interest on it is little enough at best, but hitherto it has had nothing to fear from hostile legislation. It has been the policy of Legislatures to encourage thrift, and in some States these little savings have been exempted from taxation.

These small depositors are the capitalists whom the Populist of the White House, pandering to the anarchical batred of accumulation, proposes to tax. These are the capitalists, more than 4,000,000 in number, whose little profits are to be cut down.

The savings bank depositors of the New England and Middle States should make themselves heard. They should not permit themselves to be plundered with impunity simply because they are busy or poor. They may not have the facilities of persuasive speech possessed by the Sugar Trust, but as men and women entitled to be taxed in common with others, and not for the benefit of others, they can say to the Populists who are trying to despoil them, Hands off !

Four million persons, and representing many more! It will be prudent for the Democratic party-if there is any Demoeratic party-not to draw upon itself the anger of these four millions. There are a good many women and children among them, to be sure, but there are voters enough to make the Democratic party next November regret that it fooled with Populism and attacked thrift as if it were the Democratic platform.

The destruction of the Wilson bill was a

Construction, and not destruction, was the erime in the matter of the Wilson bill, but the great crime does not lie even in that. In 1802 the country voted itself safe from the communistic income tax by beating overwhelmingly the two income tax parties. Yet now the income tax hange over our heads by a thread. Such a piece of treachery is bound to plague the country that suffers it, and the duty of the party in power is to stop it at all hazards One of the battles in which Gen. GRANT

has been accused of having made a "serious error in judgment" was that of Cold Harbor. or Gaines's Mill, which was fought thirty years ago to-day. Having the advantage of the inside circuit and better roads Gen. Len had been able to head GRANT off from Richmond. GRANT, after emerging from the Wilderness, had been fighting his way toward the Confedof it. The two armies were facing each other near Cold Harbor. The Confederates, as usual, having the choice of positions, had strongly intrenched themselves and confidently awaited an attack. HANCOCK commanded the Union ett wing, Bunsside, with Wilson's cavairy division, guarded the right, while the troops ander Gens. Wanner, W. F. Smith, and Whiteler held the centre. The assault was begun a littie before sunrise, June 3, and extended along the whole Union line, but in less than half an hour nearly 8,000 Union soldiers were stretched writhing on the sod or calm in death. The Federals advanced with great bravery. BARLOW's division of HANCOCK's corps sucereded in dislodging the enemy from his position in a sunken road, and secured several hundred prisoners and three guns. Not being properly supported, however, he was compelled to retire before the overwhelming force of Confederates that was sent against him. He retreated only a few yards, however and, covering his position, held it to the close of the day. Another section of the Union line gained the Confederate works, and Col. McManon planted his colors on the intrenchments, but almost at the same instant he fell, mortally wounded. On the right two of Bunn sing's divisions hotly engaged the Confederates, and for a moment seems t successful. but were finally repulsed. No part of the Contederate lines was held, but several detachments of the Union troops covered themselves close to the enemy's works and held their position. As the Confederates were protected by their earthworks, probably not more than 1 500 of them were killed or wounded. The loss of Union officers was very great, many distinguished leaders being killed

It was roundly asserted by Mr. Lawis mishi has the dividends of matual if 'marrance com-panies were to be taxed. An express provision of sec-tion 60 of the law exempls such dividends. It also ex-sumpts "the misrest allowed or paid to depositors in savings banks or savings institutions." In spite of which Mr. rowsman declared that the small sinceous of depositors were to be taxed two per cent. The in-come tax, as proposed, has victous and implements features enough to make such bling sitteds unneces-sary, as well as most unwisc.—Examp fire.

No such exemption of dividends and interest as the Evening Post here speaks of can be found in the published copies of Senator Vxxr's amendment, striking out section 50 of the law as it came from the House of Representatives, and substituting for it the visions denounced by Mr. Townsend and Mr. Lawrs. If the Post has a different copy, it ought to print it.

The city corporation and the commercial bodies of Birmingham, England, are about to unite in establishing a commercial Chamber d Arbitration similar to that which has been in highly successful operation in London for about eighteen months. The London chamher was established jointly by the city corporation and the Chamber of Commerce. A arge panel of arbitrators was formed, em bracing representative men from every trade. business, and profession in the city. They were selected by the Chamber of Commerce. and hold appointment under authority from the city. New members are constantly being

added to the panel. It is not a compulsory court, but is ready to bear and arbitrate any cases that may be submitted to it, although questions involving technicalities are frequently referred to it by Judges and courts of law. When two parties have agreed to accept the arbitration of the chamber, its decisions have the full force of udicial findings.

It was established "to secure the speedy and inexpensive settlement of such disputes arising in the course of business as can bost be deals with by experienced men of business, and it has for its especial object the avoidance of the law's delay and the law's expense. In both these matters it has been notably succossful. Hearings take place within, at most, ten days after a case is offered, and decision are given usually in two or three hours, while the total expense averages between five and six pounds to each case. Hundreds of cases have been decided by the chamber during the last year and a half, every phase of business tianute arising in every variety of business as been submitted to it, and all those who have invoked its offices speak most highly of the simplicity and efficiency of its operation. Birmingham is the first city to follow Lon

don. Perhaps it would not be uninteresting Stable for the business men of New

York to study the precise operations and merits of this new development in commercial life. When THE BUY noted the fact of the establishment of the London chamber a year and a half ago, several correspondents wrote heartily commending the idea and recommending it for adoption here. Now that there are results which show the precise value of the scheme, its serious consideration would seem to be yet more profitable.

If the wonderful cable accounts of the culrass MAXIM and the tunic Down are only half true, the buliets of the murderous modern rifles will be rendered as harmless as hallstones. Down's tunie, according to the repeated reports, is ball proof: but its weight constitutes the greatest objection to it. Loaded with such a coat, the soldier would be serious-Is impeded in his movements. But it is better to be slow than to be dead, and, after all, it may be that the cuirass and the tunic have come to stay. If under a perfect shower of modern builets a line of soldiers protected by this new armor could advance upon a given point with trifling less, the moral effect upon the opposing forces would be sufficient to pro-

If the thing should really be adopted in the European armies, reorganization from top to bottom would immediately become necessary. The soldier's training would have to be greatly changed, and it is more than probable that cavalry would again come to the front to resume its old place in battles.

But war would be none the less bloody and terrible, for the corps a corps would repeatedly be the order of the day, and fighting would be brought back to the old hammer and tongs fashion of ancient times. Well, let us have peace.

CLEVELAND'S FRIEND RUPP.

An Extract from the Speech that Wou the Latter F m. no no Orator,

Burrato, June 2.-George Rupp is bearing up very well under the fame that has come to him from his rebuke of Secretary Thurber. The local newspapers have had long accounts of the incident since the story of his visit to Washington was told in THE SUN, and Mr. Rupp has related many reminiscences of the times when Mr. Cleveland and he were "side partners."

Mr. Eupp's friends want it understood that he is not without political renown himself. He was a candidate for Sheriff at the expiration of Sheriff Cleveland's term, and he ran for County Treasurer while Mr. Cleveland was still a figure in local politics. The pedestal of Mr. Liupp's fame, however, is his oratory.

It was in 1876, when Mr Cleveland's old friend and business partner Albert P. Laning, was a randidate I r. Mavor, that Mr. Rupp made the speech which has preserved his fame. Mr. Laning was matched against Philip Becker, and Mr. Rupp nomice and him in the Democratic Convention, saving:

Laning is as pure as the cod less of Liberty He will sand for Democracy as the American eagle a anda for liberty on the monetain heights of Eric county.

This extract from a speech embalmed in the files of the local new-papers is the only record of the mountains had one cowered acove the home of Grover Cleveland. County Treasurer while Mr. Cleveland was

AGAINST COL. INGERSOLL

One Man's Argumen:-Another Man's Chal-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : I note that you devote a column to-day to Col. Ingersoll's speech on Tom I aine as delivered at the latter's monument yesterday. I wonder if you will spare me the space to make one criticism of the Colonel's remark. "In the struggle for the right of every man to make the best guess he can at what none of us knows aurthing about we have passed midnight."

Surely freedom of thought as to the right to guess about religious matters and not be compelied at the pain of death by torture to believe pelied at the pain of death by torture to believe this or that dogma is a blessed thing, and this no candid mind will deny. But this is not guessing at what near of us knows anything about The essential truths of the Christian religion are as demonstrable as a problem in Fuelid. How? By experiment. No truer word was ever spoken than that uttered by the Founder of this religion when He said. He that will do his will shall know the truth whether it be of God. It is only by practising the teachings of Christianity in all its commands that the conviction of its truth can be understood, and it is just here that the gallant Colonel makes his grand mistake and misses the chance of having his eyes opened and becoming a greater here to the cause than he is at present, for after all I believe there is no minister of the Gospel that does more junintentionally of course, to strengthen mon in tentionally of course; to strengthen men in their Christian beliefs than this same Col. In Boston. May 31, '04.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For a nun bor of years Mr. Ingersell has been accustomed to attack all denominations of the Christian religion, destroying faith in God and in the future life by his public utterances Now, we have heard enough of this kind of one-sided warfare, and I challenge Mr. Ingoracli before a New York audience on any piatform, say at Madison Square Garden, where before the public we will discuss his

Let the matter be confined to religious ones tions. Let each debater have five, ten or more minutes. Let no personalities be allowed. Let a small admission fee to charged, and half be given to any New York charity Mr. Ingersoll wishes, and the undersigned will name another good work to which the other half of the proceeds will be donated. Let every facility be given Mr. Ingersoil to attack the Christian religion with his accustomed rhetoric and cloquence, and the undersigned will be there to reply and show forth the grounds on which all believers in God and Christ reat their faith.

Let Mr. Ingersoil choose a party, the undersigned will name another, and these will select a third, and this committee of three will have charge of the whole contest, the funds, &c. Here is now a great chance for the arch indel to show forth before the nublic the grounds on which rest his principles of unbellef. If he refuses now to come forward, as he declined to meet Father Lambert some years ago, it will be a great disappointment to every sincere believer in Christianity.

Managor Christian Press Association. tions. Let each debater have five, ten, or more

Manager Christian Press Association. Cazenovia, N. Y., June J. 1894.

Good-Times Caudidate-Hard-Times Candi

dais.

From the Richester Hern'd.

If business conditions be unsatisfactory in 1896, as a result of the repeal of the McKinley act, considera-tions of expediency will prompt the Republicans to nominate set her the man who nominally projected, or the man who signed, the last Republican Tariflaw. In other words, Thomas E. Read, having individual quathese favolishing, will be a good times candidate, while both harrison and McKinley are burn-times candidates. For that reason most Democrats will wish good suck to Your Reed in his aspirations to the standard-bearcrains of his party. His neutration can be secured, if at all only as the result of commercial and industrial conditions which will be on the whole favorable to Democratic success.

A Condition Op in to Many Theories, from the L ad in Chart Spectual.

The percentage of Oxford and Cambridge candidates or holy priers in the Charch of England is the lowest that has been known for many years.

To the Euclid of The Sun-Sec. I have come to the conclusion that the A. P. A. is Grangelant transplanted to the United States, and, therefore, cannot commanthe support of mea with inherent views. I vanture to say that airesty per cent of the members of the A.F. A. are transpenses nor the descendants of those narrow-mitted provide.

desse Bellgman, From the American Holesa.

BY NOAR DAYLA

His was another ranks, from which mine,
Another fails, from which mine aprung;
He travel the thomas by another late.

And galled the thanks by another late. Yet when he sought our common ski.
And breather too welcome of its air,
Bis soul rose up, as earlies B:
To the full beignts of manicod there Ob. brother ours: Whose his has benned With faith in God, with love of man. Through which thy particly return atreamed, he bires and ald our uside land.

I stand to day best/s thy bies, to own thy brothercood divine, and proid y claim, with many a sear. That lares a too is to the and mine. New York, May, 1804.

A stubborn cough that will not yield i remedies hear on thereoughly cared by Dr., pectorsai, as 40 across medicine in bro pulmonary microstra—also.

Morning noon and night fast trains of the New York Cantral seave Grand Central Station-centre of the sizy-fer Chicago, Cincinnet, dt. Louis, and the West; see line tabe. - de.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

It is one of the most interesting features of our variable climate that we never can be sure of the weather. People who have been enterprising enough to send out invitations for garden parties during the last two weeks were naturally under the impression that summer had set in. Facts, however, have pointed to the middle of a very hard winter. Those who have moved out of comfortable city homes to suburtan villas or scanide cottages hired for the warm months have gone with depressing visions of death by pneumonia and burials under the snow. New York may be a very good place to get out of when thermometers take an upward course, but homes and clubs are uncommonly attractive when Jack Frost turns up unexpectedly, and buds. blossoms, and human beings co down under his nipping threats.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Summer Teall lead projected a very original entertainment at their new country home, with out-of-door culinary surprises, such as pancakes, clam chowder, and baked beans, all to be cooked and served by colored men in costume at a camp fire, from which the reception took its name. But the rain descended and the flords came, and fires, had they been lighted, would inevitable have been extinguished, so the menu was transferred to the bowling alley and the vadeville entertainment to the club house, where the guests no doubt enjoyed themselves quite as much as they would have done "in the open," even had the elements favored.

The woods and fields are very suitable for races, matches, and athletic sports, and a cross-country ride is the best excitement in the world; but when it comes to lawn parties. picnics, and pastoral plays, nature always seems to rebel against the efforts of civilization to press her into the service of fashion and flunkeys, and to transfer French gov na and French manners from their proper environment of mirrors, pictures, and gliding to her woods and glades. And invertably site does her best to defeat the plan, either by sending tempests and thunder storms, or heat that breeds flies and mesquitoes, or some other backhanded blow which makes the picnic and the pastoral play the proverbial failure that with rare exceptions it turns out to pe. Mr. and Mrs. Teall, however, have provided themselves and their friends against failure and disappolatment by being at home during all the Thursdays in June, and it is reasonable to expeet that success and an equable temperature will come on one or two of them.

Mrs. Goodridge's fete champetre at Riverdale was attended by better luck and a clearer sky With her customary hospitality, the hostess had arranged for indoor comfort and diver-sion, as well as for outdoor entertainment.

Memorial Day was utilized by all the yacht clubs for their formal openings, and the har-bor and the Sound were alive with white wings and resonant with steam whistles. The Seawanhaka Club rendervoused at Oyster Bay, where a fleet of yachts was anchored off the club house and a jolly assemblage of society verandas. There were two regaltas, one for catboats and the other for steam launches, which, like all races by flood or field, created no end of excitement. Mr. Tame's catheat made the fastest time, to the great delight of his friends and supporters, and the race was given to him. In spite of a little blunder at the start. Among the crowd at the club house were many rachtsmen, many representatives of Long Island's Mott and Townsend clans. among whom were Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott. Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Townsend. Townsend, and many pretty women, including the Misses Annie and Carrie Webb, Miss du Vivier Miss Louise Bell, Mrs. Montant, Mrs.

Charley Peters, and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod. The American, Brooklyn, Harlem, and Atinntie clubs also had their openings and regattas, and the holiday on the blue waters of the bay was crowned with all the success that hoe, which went out for a sail with Mr. and Mrs. Carrol! on board, was, of course, an objest of general interest.

But the fun was not confined to posts or boatmen. Horse racing drew a throng to Morris Park, where the club house supplied lunch to several gay parties. Le Maer's little restaurant on the Bronz River, which is said to have a monopoly of soft-shell crahe and other seasonable delicacies, was surrounded four-in-hands, landaus, and tandems, whose hungry owners drove over between the races, thus creating a strong rivalry with the urse esterors. Then hausha cricket, and the ever-increasing cohorts wheelmen all had their share of fun; and old New Yorkers, journeying from one deusely growded field to another, wondered where all the people came from, and tried to make the youngsters believe that once they had picked mushrooms on those very spots.

Invitations are out in Newport, Frevidence, and New York for the wedding of Mr. Oliver Iselin and Miss Hope Goddard, which is to take place at the residence of Col. William God dard in Providence on Saturday, June 9, at 13 o'clock. About two hundred, chosen from among the friends of the bride and bridegroom, will be present. Members of the Iselin family will not be numerous, however, as Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, with their unmarried daughters. Col. and Mrs. Delancey Kane, and Mr. and young couple will sail in the Majestic on the Vednesday after their marriage, and will spend the greater part of the summer in rachiing in Europe's northern waters.

The craze for ancestors and armerial bearings is increasing, and a society calling itself 'Historica;" is sending about circulars with a list of questions appended, requesting information not only as to family history in all its ramifications, but inquiring into the social standing of each individual iss if any one would ever give it correctly), the number of titled or distinguished guests that he has catertained, whether he has been presented at foreign courts or admitted to private interwww.withsoversigns. This is a little worse than the income-tax collector in the time of the late war, who drove through country districts in a buggy with a white horse, and after subjecting people to humiliating inquiries as to income or want of income, proceeded to tery upon rings and watches, dogs and horses, and even to examine greedily the sliver teapot, should any such exist. Livery human being has a right to the privacy of which seifrespect to born, and no one will consent to lay bare his social, financial, or domestic history without a severe struggle. As a consequence, those who propose to earlich the literature of the country with a republican "Burke" or Bebreti" must curb their curiosity and raise their standard of distinction above the level of foreign courts or titled guests at dinner.

Beautiful Paris, which in the vivid springtime is a land where all good things and smart people seem to congregate, is just now so full that the poorest accommodation is at a premium, and these who are went to inhabit gorgeous spartments "au premie think themselves lucky to secure what we should call attice on the sixth floor-hir and hirs J. J. Astor are an enqueene in the Hotel Bristol-but contentment and good humor go so completely hand in hand with the gare's and exhibitation of the surroundings that he hadr seems to care, and Americans for ours are content to accept whatever they can get.

The ball given by Mrs. J. C. Aper at her grand hotel, which is one of the most showy in Paris, was a very gorge us affair, and attended not only by all the best of the American colony, but by a crowd of the smartest French people. Miss Anna Gould, whose ongagement to Mr. Harriman has been recently broken, is under Miss Fanns Reid's chaperen age, and has half the ancienne noblesse at her feet. Everybody who is anybody has called upon her, and she is quite on the top wave of social distinction. Fifteen militions of dollars is a very good "open sesame."

A funny a nouncement is made in an Italian paper of the arrival at Syracuse of the yachtof the "American milliardaire Vanderbiit." and on the same day it aids. "Syracuse was vis-ited by a small earthquake."